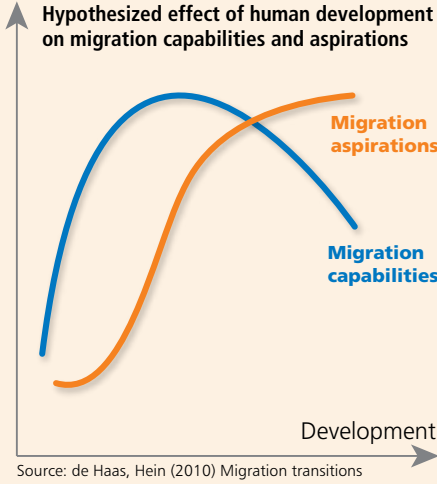


Migration issues are a hot topic. This thematic map provides recent migration data on Africa. According to migration specialist Prof. Hein de Haas [first Oxford, now University of Amsterdam] (international) migration is a result of aspirations and capabilities. When countries and people have a low development level (as measured by the Human Development Index, HDI) they may have rising aspirations (especially young people with social media information about the world), but low capabilities. See Figure 1. In a study based on global data about international migration, Hein de Haas has shown that higher HDI levels go together with initially (much) higher emigration levels, and slowly rising immigration levels. Only at high HDI levels do countries become net importers of migrants. See figure 2. If the same is true for Africa, the continent’s relatively fast development over the last two decades must have resulted in rising migration levels; and, if Africa continues to develop economically and socially, this will result in MORE (international) migration, not less, until Africa has reached high HDI levels. Indeed, Africa’s total emigration increased from 21.6 million in 2000 to

32.6 million in 2015, an increase of 51 per cent, above the increase in population numbers (x 1.46 during this period). And indeed, immigration levels lag behind (from 14.7 million to 19.8 million - x 1.35 -; excluding the split between Sudan and South Sudan). The latest revision (2015 data) of the United Nations’ Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Population Division) has been used here to check the evidence. In total, 32.6 million Africans were living outside their countries of birth, but 16.4 million of these international migrants migrated within Africa. Of the 16.2 million Africans living outside Africa, 9.2 million have gone to Europe, 4.6 million to Asia and Oceania, and 2.3 million to the Americas. Much of the migration within Africa was a result of turmoil and calamities, which distorts the picture significantly. Intercontinental migration confirms Hein de Haas’s theory, although at a lower level than his global calculations of 2010. Africa’s international migration has only started.



Africa: all international emigration, for categories of the Human Development Index (HDI), in 2015, per 1000 current inhabitants

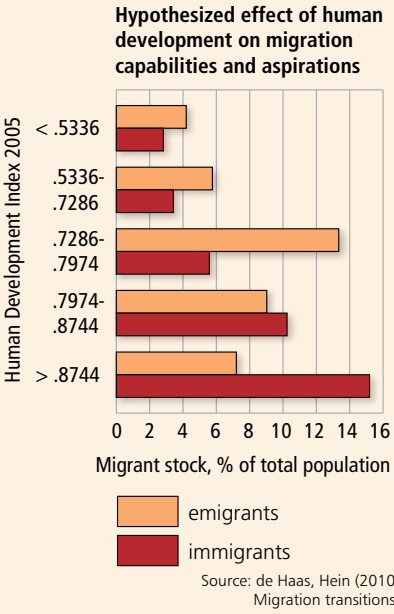
Emigration per 1000 inhabitants	Lowest HDI category Ia 0300-0476	HDI other category Ib 0485-0533	HDI category II 0541-0725	HDI category III 0769-0782
>100	Somalia (182)	Lesotho (165) Comores (145)	Cape Verde (313) Sao Tome P (189)	Seychelles (133) Mauritius (129)
80-100	CAR (88)		Morocco (89) Swaziland (86)	
70-79	Burkina Faso (76) Eritrea (71)			
60-69	Guinea Bissau (67) Liberia (67)	Benin (62) Zimbabwe (61)	Eq Guinea (68) Namibia (63)	
50-59	Mali (59) South Sudan (53)	Togo (56) Sudan (53)	Tunisia (59)	
40-49	Gambia (42)	Senegal (42)	CongoRep (44)	W. AVERAGE (47) Algeria (44)
30-39	Côte d'Ivoire (37) Guinea (36) W. AVERAGE (31)	Mauritania (32)	Egypt (37) W. AVERAGE (35) Gabon (35) Ghana (31)	
20-29	Mozambique (28) W. AVERAGE (27)* Burundi (26) Sierra Leone (24) Niger (20)	W. AVERAGE (29)** Angola (28) Rwanda (24) Uganda (20)	Botswana (26) Libya (23)	
10-19	Djibouti (19) DR Congo (18) Chad (17) Malawi (17)	W. AVERAGE (19) Cameroon (14)	South Africa (16) Zambia (16) Kenya (10)	
5-9	Ethiopia (8)	Tanzania (7) Madagascar (7) Nigeria (6)		

W.AVERAGE = average weighted by population * without Somalia ** without Nigeria

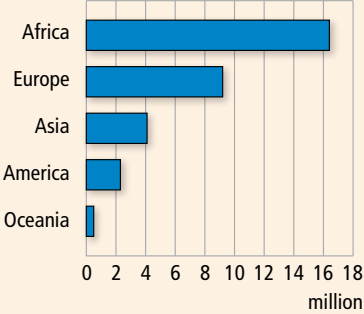
Sources: Immigration and Emigration data for 2015: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>
HDI data for 2015: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African_countries_by_Human_Development_Index
Population in 2015: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_past_and_future_population

Africa: emigration to non-african destinations, for categories of the Human Development Index (HDI), in 2015, per 1000 current inhabitants

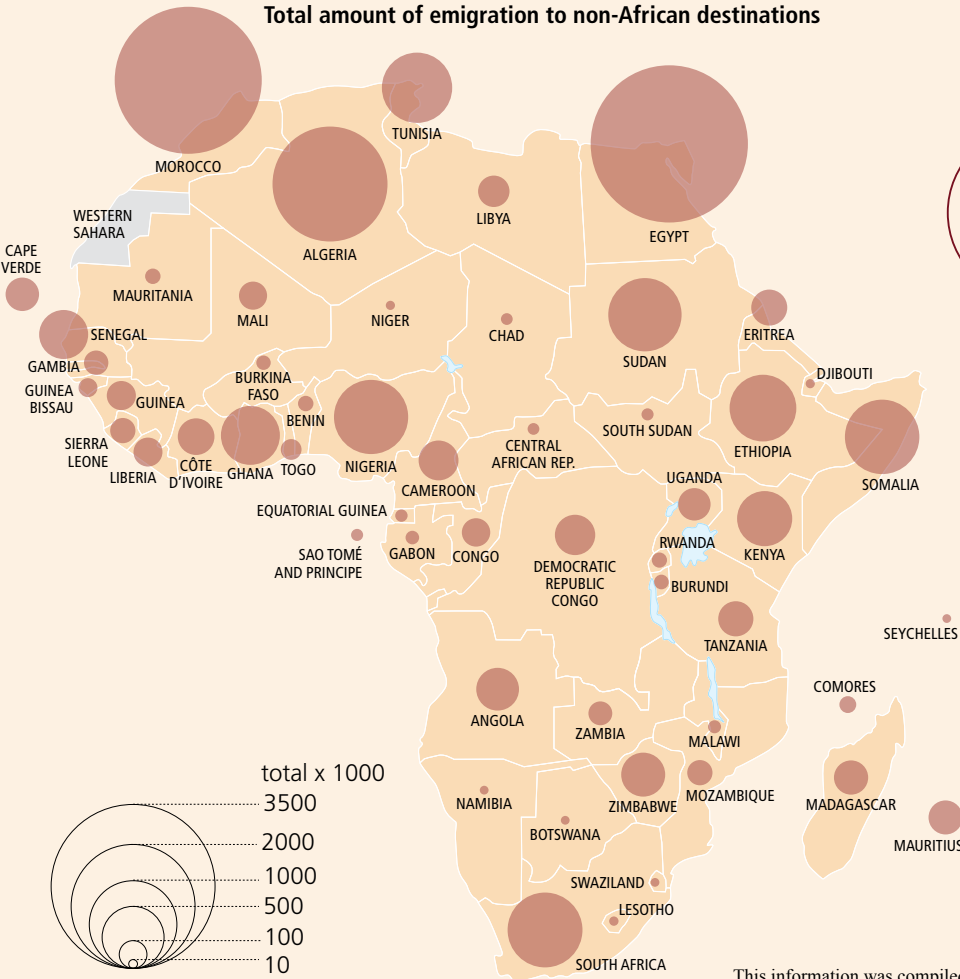
Emigration per 1000 inhabitants	Lowest HDI category Ia 0300-0476	HDI other category Ib 0485-0533	HDI category II 0541-0725	HDI category III 0769-0782
>120			Cape Verde (275)	
110-119				Mauritius (116) Seychelles (111)
100-109			Sao Tome (100)	
70-99			Morocco (85)	
60-69	Somalia (66)			
50-59			Tunisia (59)	
40-49		Comores (46)		W. AVERAGE (46) Algeria (43)
30-39	Gambia (32)		Egypt (37) W. AVERAGE (30)	
20-29	Guinea Bissau (27) Eritrea (24) Liberia (23)	Senegal (22)	CongoRep (21)	
10-19	Sierra Leone (14) Djibouti (12) Chad (12)	Sudan (19) Zimbabwe (18) Angola (12)	Libya (19) Eq. Guinea (17) Ghana (15) South Africa (14) Gabon (13)	
5-9	Côte d'Ivoire (8) Guinea (8) W. AVERAGE (7) Ethiopia (6) Mali (6) CAR (5) W. AVERAGE (5)*	Cameroon (9) Mauritania (8) W. AVERAGE (7) Togo (7) Madagascar (6)	Kenya (8) Zambia (5)	
<5	Mozambique (3) DR Congo (3) Burundi (3) South Sudan (2) Burkina Faso (1) Malawi (1) Niger (1)	Nigeria (4) Uganda (4) Tanzania (3) Benin (3) Rwanda (2) Lesotho (0)	Botswana (3) Namibia (3) Swaziland (3)	



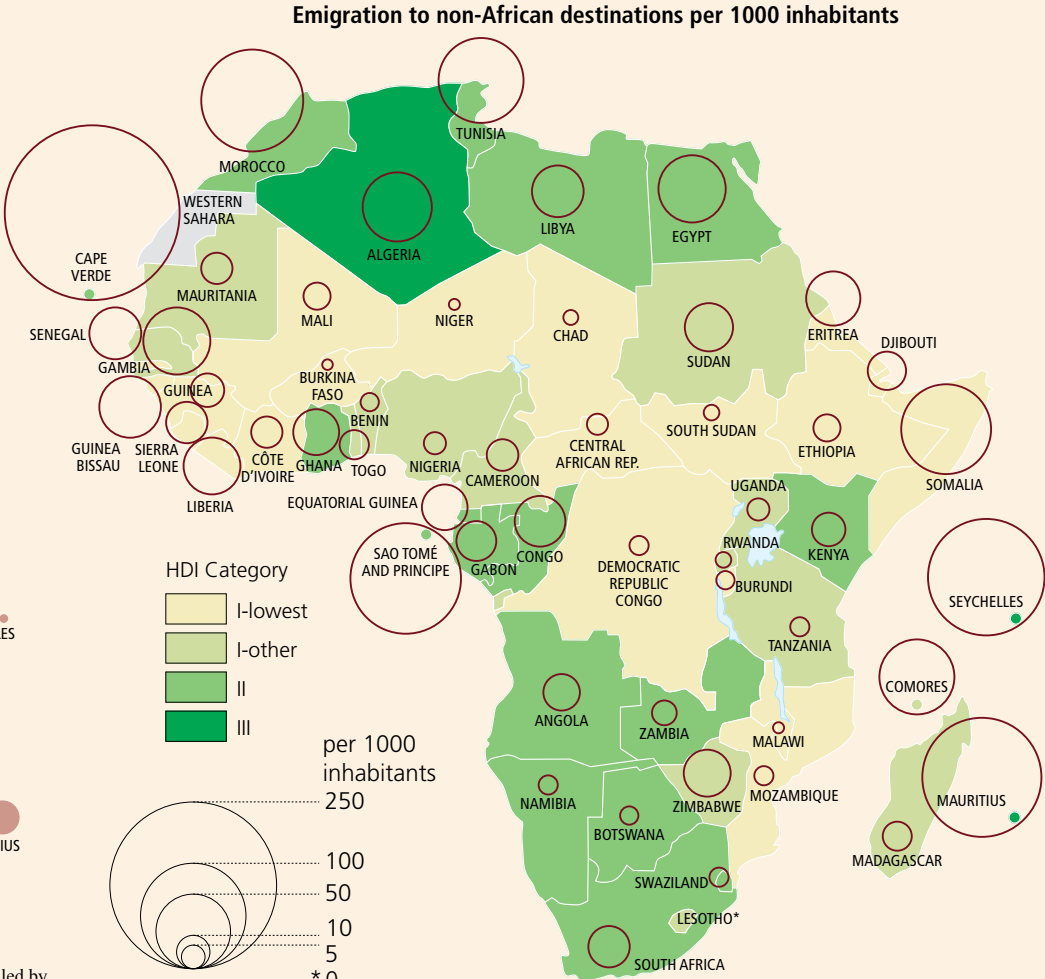
African emigration: destinations 2015



Total amount of emigration to non-African destinations



Emigration to non-African destinations per 1000 inhabitants

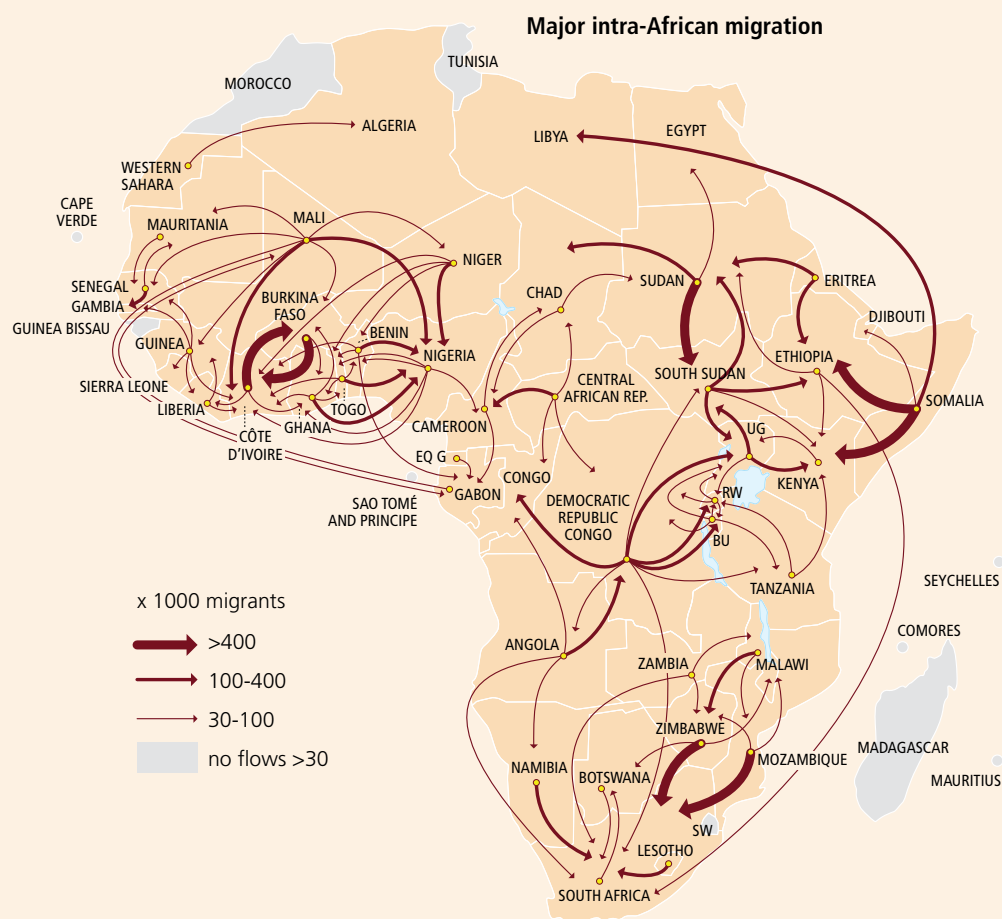
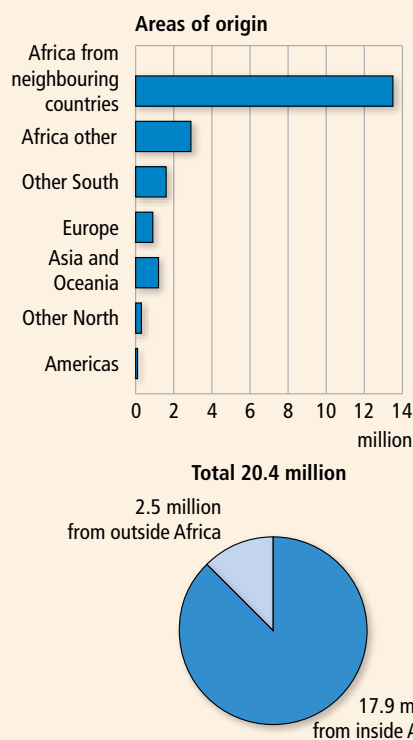


This information was compiled by
Ton Dietz, Mayke Kaag and Nel de Vink.

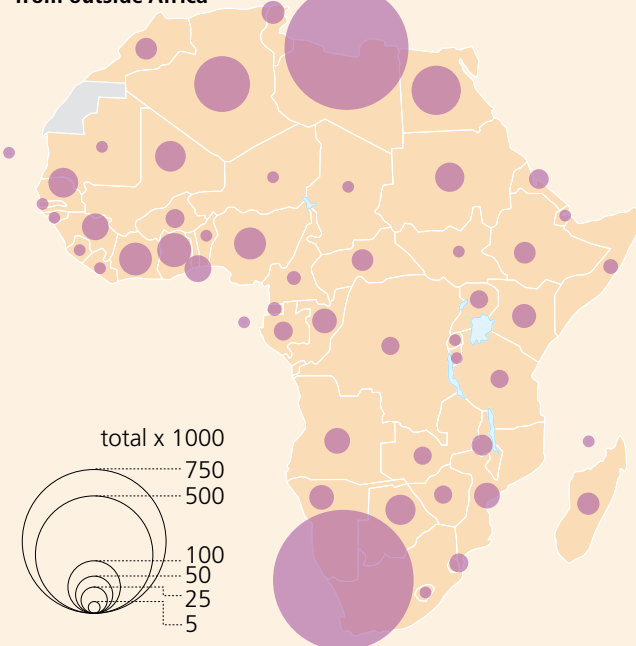
Africa: all international immigration, for categories of the Human Development Index (HDI), in 2015, per 1000 current inhabitants

Immigration per 1000 inhabitants	Lowest HDI category Ia 0300-0476	HDI other category Ib 0485-0533	HDI category II 0541-0725	HDI category III 0769-0782	Immigration per 1000 inhabitants	Lowest HDI category Ia 0300-0476	HDI other category Ib 0485-0533	HDI category II 0541-0725	HDI category III 0769-0782
>100	Djibouti (160)		Gabon (149) Libya (129)	Seychelles (144)	>100				Seychelles (108)
70-99	Côte d'Ivoire (95)		CongoRep (79) Botswana (73)		20-99			Libya (92)	Mauritius (18)
60-69	South Sudan (69)				10-19			South Africa (13) Namibia (11)	
50-59			South Africa (58)		5-9			Gabon (7) W. AVERAGE (7)	
40-49	Chad (43)		Namibia (41)					Eq. Guinea (6) Cape Verde (6)	
30-39	Burkina Faso (37)	Mauritania (35) Togo (35) Rwanda (34)			1-4	CAR (3) Djibouti (2) Guinea (2) Côte d'Ivoire (2) Liberia (1) Gambia (1) Mozambique (1)	Senegal (2) Lesotho (2) Comores (1) Angola (1)	Egypt (4) CongoRep (47) Tunisia (2) Morocco (2) Botswana (2) Ghana (1)	W. AVERAGE (4) Algeria (3)
20-29	Liberia (29) Burundi (26) Mali (21) W. AVERAGE (21)	Zimbabwe (29) Benin (25) Uganda (20)	Cape Verde (28) Swaziland (28) Kenya (24) W. AVERAGE (24)	Mauritius (22)	<1	Malawi (0.9) Somalia (0.7) Sierra Leone (0.7) Burkina Faso (0.7) W. AVERAGE (0.6) Guinea Bissau (0.6) Burundi (0.4) Eritrea (0.3) Chad (0.2) Ethiopia (0.2) DR Congo (0.2) Niger (0.1) South Sudan (0.1)	Zimbabwe (0.9) Madagascar (0.8) Mauritania (0.6) Benin (0.4) Togo (0.4) W. AVERAGE (0.4) Cameroon (0.3) Uganda (0.3) Tanzania (0.2) Rwanda (0.2) Nigeria (0.2) Sudan (0.0)	Zambia (0.8) Sao Tome P (0.6) Kenya (0.5) Swaziland (0.1)	
10-19	Guinea (19) CAR (16) Sierra Leone (15) Malawi (12) Ethiopia (11) Niger (11) Gambia (10) Guinea Bissau (10)	Senegal (19) Comoros (16) Cameroon (15) Sudan (14) W. AVERAGE (11)	Ghana (15) Sao Tome P (13)						
5-9	Mozambique (9) DR Congo (7)	Nigeria (6) Angola (5) Tanzania (5)	Eq. Guinea (9) Zambia (9) Egypt (6) Tunisia (5)	W. AVERAGE (7) Algeria (6)					
<5	Eritrea (2) Somalia (2)	Lesotho (3) Madagascar (1)	Morocco (3)						

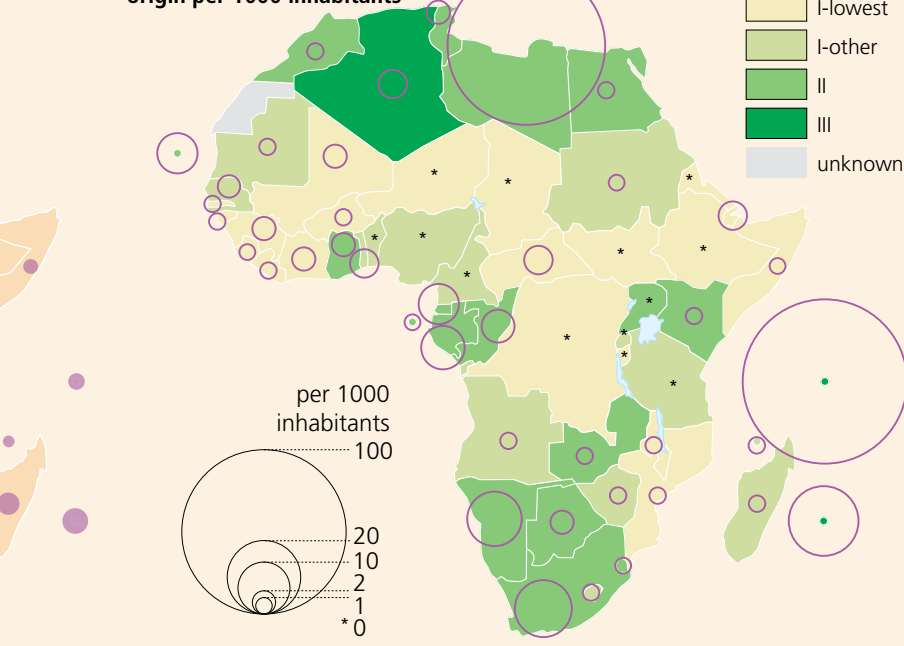
W.AVERAGE = average weighted by population



Total amount of immigration from outside Africa



Immigration from non-African areas of origin per 1000 inhabitants



The African Studies Centre Leiden (ASCL)

The African Studies Centre Leiden, founded in 1947, is the only knowledge institute in the Netherlands devoted entirely to the study of Africa. It undertakes research and is involved in teaching about Africa and aims to promote a better understanding of African societies. The Centre is part of Leiden University and participates in the LeidenGlobal network. The ASCL's work is not only of importance to researchers but also to policymakers, journalists, NGOs, businesses and other organizations.

Research The ASCL's research programme lasts for a period of five years. Projects are multidisciplinary, empirical in nature and are carried out in cooperation with African colleagues and institutions by the Centre's researchers and PhD and Research Masters students.

Education The ASCL organizes a one-year and a two-year Masters in African Studies in cooperation with Leiden University's Faculty of Humanities. The two-year (Research) Masters prepares for a research career.

Library The ASCL's Library, Documentation and Information Department has the most extensive and specialized collection on Africa in the Netherlands in the fields of the social sciences (including law and economics) and the humanities. The library, which is open to the general public, has more than 90,000 books, 1700 documentaries and feature films from and about Africa, and subscribes to nearly 750 (e-)periodicals. Digital Open Access publications form an important part of the library. African Studies Abstracts Online offers some 10,000 abstracts and journal articles, and web dossiers provide background information on specific topical events and themes.

www.ascleiden.nl/content/library

Publications ASCL researchers publish in many different journals and with well-known publishing houses. The Centre also has several publication series of its own: Africa Yearbook, Afrika-Studiecentrum Series, African Dynamics, African Studies Collection, Langaa Series, ASC Infosheets and ASC thematic maps.

Seminars Regular seminars are held at the ASCL on Thursday afternoons on a wide range of topics. These are given by prominent local and international Africanists and are open to the general public.

Visiting Fellows Between six and nine African academics are invited to Leiden every year on three-month fellowships to promote an effective academic dialogue between Africa and the North. These scholars use their stay in Leiden for data analysis and writing, and present a seminar.

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ASCL Community The ASCL Community includes (honorary) fellows, affiliates, artists and associates of the Centre, and people with a professional interest in Africa who are working in business, policymaking, NGOs and in media circles. We would like to welcome you as a partner in the ASCL Community!

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LeidenASA The Leiden African Studies Assembly, founded in December 2015, is a network of Leiden based Africanists aiming to set up a general Leiden University Africa policy.

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